THE PRINCETON INN.

College Arrangement that Has Created a Large Amount of Ex-citement Throughout the Coun-

The fight against the Princeton Inn a hotel established at Princeton, N. J. for the special use of students and patrons of Princeton University, has attracted the attention of thousands all over the country. It is said that the New Brunswick synod will take some sort of action upon the matter especially in the case of Prof. Shields who was one of the signers of the petition upon which the inn was granted its license to sell liquors. Another of the signers was ex-President Cleveland, whose signature it was that gave the inn management the necessary number of signatures to insure the issuance of the license. Professor Shields, who is a minister of the Presbyterian church, and bears the title doctor of divinity, has been severely criticised by parts of the country, and a resolution condemning him will be introduced at the meeting of the synod. If it is adopted, he will resign his professorship and his connection with the church—at least so it is reported. He has for thirty years been a professor in Painesten.

been a professor ir Princeton.

Many synods have condemned the professor and the inn. There ha been raised all over the country a hue and cry against the ion; Presbyterian ministers and Presbyterian associations have been particularly active; and so great has been the clamor over the matter, that it has become almost

a national issue.

In view of all which, some facts In view of all which, some table about the inn and the university may no note of the lamentable fact that about the inn and the university may no note of the lamentable fact that this country corn is less used for bread than formerly. drink alcoholic beverages have been forced to patronize veritable grogshops in Princeton town. These saloons have been of the worst imaginable kinds. The thousands of students at the state of the worst imaginable with the south and west the big school have ever had a mong them certain any one than a state of the sta among them a certain number who would drink. These spent their nights in the saloons of the town, where the

four years ago Moses Taylor Pyne, a whites it never appears at all, while trustee of Princeton and an alumnus, others continue to use it only for dindetermined that Princeton men should ner. not be subjected to these indignities. He went among his friends and the he may desire to consume, and smoke innumerable pipefuls of tobacco, while very best songs that Princeton cut from the ash tree. talent can produce.

That is the inn and its purposes. ward the grillroom. Upstairs in the to be had. inn is a room where students of any class may, when with their relatives, obtain any kind of alcoholic beverage except on general principles. The meat. It could be baked either as rule is imperative-students can get ashcake in the ashes or as a pone in an ere except with their relatioven. tives. This part is a hotel, nothing i

Trustee Pyne believes of Princeton, who contend that the real issue is between the temperance of a licensed hostelry where there is the strictest regulations and the intemperance of the bad barrooms of the Pyne declares that if the grillroom is to be closed the whole thing must be closed—that the closing will start at the top and strike the grill-room last. The alumni are generally with Mr. Pyne in his position and it is

from Presbyterian ministers in general and some of them in particular, and

The university authorities have no hesitancy in speaking tacitly, if not overtly, about the peculiar and deli-cate debt that is due to them from the ministry of the t'resbyterian church. This debt is a remarkable one in some ways. It is worth referring to in ex-

From the very beginning of the university the sons of the Presbyterian ministers have been educated free of hundreds, nay, thousands, of Presby-terian ministers' sons who have been graduated from 'Old Nassau,' with not a cent for tuition. Not alone that Scores of eminent Presbyterian ministers have been given their education in the arts in this old school, for Princeton not only educated the sons of Pres byterian ministers free of charge, but she has also given free education to young men who proclaimed their desire to become Presbyterian ministers themselves. And this is not the end of Princeton's generosity. Although a Presbyterian foundation, Princeton has consistently opened her doors without charge to the sons of ministers, no matter what the denomination, and has so broadened her polity that any young man who wished to become

that she had to give.
"In view of these facts, certain members of the faculty, the alumni who own the now famous 'ina,' and the friends of Princeton who are tectotalers themselves, are somewhat surprised, to say the least at the attitude of the presbyteries that have openly and harshly criticised the university for maintaining what the clergy call a 'grog-shop' in classic Princeton.

had free access to her halls and to all

President Patton and others have not come out flatly on the subject, but it is known that the feeling in this respect s running high, and there are rumors hat if the church continues to attack be university as it has been doing for the last two weeks, the 'free list' will be suspended; and clergymen's sons and prospective clergymen will be forced to seek out some other university

for their education, or 'pay up.'"
Ex-President Cleveland has been everely criticised for the part he took n signing the petition for license, and he has sent the following characteristic telegram to the Chicago Times-Herald in reference to the matter:

"I don't care if all the synods and presbyteries in the country were to offer an adverse decision, it would be no good reason why I should alter my opinion. I am very sorry that Dr. the tax man was bobbing around and Shields has been bothered over this the grand-children would be expecting matter, as he is an old and very dear friend of mine. Otherwise, the action of the presbytery does not affect me in of the presbytery does not affect me in the least. When I signed the petition for the liquor license of the Princeton inn, I in no sense committed a wrong, and if the same proposition are medicine and paregoric and cough and if the same proposition. for the liquor license of the Princeton inn, I in no sense committed a wrong, and if the same proposition came up and if the same proposition came up drops and quinine and headach for my consideration again I would do powders, and so forth and so on. We the same thing."

HOECAKE AND CORNDODGERS. Are They to Disappear Because of Modern Cooks and Stoves?

Richmond Dispatch. While our government is industri-ously at work trying to introduce In-dian corn into the domestic economy of European families, it seems to take no note of the lamentable fact that in

"dodgers," at other times as egg or "batter bread," and again in "pones."
It was par excellence "the" bread of the negro, and every man who served proprietors would serve any sort of in the Confederate army was also a liquor demanded, and whence boys well graduate in the use of it. Now the came forth staggering and dazed from the use of spirits.

darkies eschew it where wheat bread is to be obtained, and upon the tables Such was the state of affairs when of thousands of Southern and Western

ner.
Now, why is this? Surely cornmeal He went among his friends and the friends of Princeton and raised enough money to build the splendid hotel that is now called the "inr." A double purpose was in Mr. Pyne's mind when he caused the hotel to be built. Not in all Princeton was there a hotel he caused the hotel to be built. Not in all Princeton was there a hotel which might be called what is known as first-class. Of course, there were hotels, but they were of the cheap kind, and it was in these hostelries that friends and parents of students.

"ale and cakes" are sold—without being accompanied by a senior. The grillroom is open until 11 o'clock every night, and any student in "Old Nassau" the process of becoming a well-done night, and any student in "Old Nassau" the process of becoming a well-done may enter so long as these restrictions ashcake. In Mr. Lane's "Choir Inare observed, drink as much beer as visible" which contains many interesting incidents of border life in Kentucky, innumerable pipefuls of tobacco, while we observe that there the favor-the roof tree sends back the echo of ite shingle for this purpose was irginia and North Carolina a cypress That is the inn and its purposes. shingle was generally used, but any The fight is directed particularly to-sort would do where the best was not

"Crackling bread," too, was much in vogue in the olden days, especially shor ly after hog-killing time. For the they wish to order. This part of the composition of this bread it was necesprogramme is so purely a personal sary not only to have cormeal, but matter that no one has objected to it, also choice bits of crispy, fried hog

In Europe, the insuperable objection to the use of cornmeal for human food the use of cornmeal for human food honor. The tiger made despers that in most countries the family at leaps to get up there, but every thoroughly in the institution and so, it baking is done only once a week. Now, may be said, do most of the authorities it is well known that corn bread is not as palatable when cold as when hot. Hence our transatlantic friends and but think that other wild beasts got in kinsmen have never esteemed corn-meal highly for family food. They prematurely, but I saved the pretty buy it nowadays in great quantities, but use it for the most part as cattle use it for the most part as cattle

feed. The Confederate soldier was some-times served with rations of flour, but oftener with rations of cornmeal. oftener with rations of cornmeal. And bury, where I was billed to lecture he usually had an appetite which made that night. On my arrival 1 found generally understood that President him relish corn bread, hot or cold. In Patton and the other authorities agree he was often without cooking utensils In this connection The Chicago and found it advantageous to cook ash-Times-Herald furnishes an interesting cakes. The average Johnny Reb asked phase of the controversy. It tells of the strong criticisms that are coming ashcake and a canteen of buttermilk. The ashcake he could generally get, but buttermilk was a rarity. the country was scoured by soldiers afoot or mounted, and these fellows came to be known if not honored, as

buttermilk rangers.' Cornmeal was cooked in all possible ways by our soldiers; and there were umerous men in that patriot band considered themselves great "chefs;" but they had always the advantage of feeding half-rimished men —young men too. Under such circumstances it is the quantity rather than the quality of the food that is most looked after. However, our army cooks won great praise in their day and gen-eration, and all of them knew how to make good corn bread; also "flap jacks," which were often compounded of meal and flour and were baked in a greasy frying pan, and had to be fre-quently "turned," which skilled Con-

them high into the air and catching them in the pan as they can down upon the "other" side.

But all of this is aside from the main question, which is: Why is it that corn bread is not as much in vogue as formerly in the South and Southwest?

Doubtless the wedgen cook and the learns and their hearts burned withenforced absence from our boards, but there must be other reasons. If so, what are they? Have our appetites ailed us, or is corrmeal not so good as, and flour better than, formerly, or is it that we have been Yaurouzed in this

respect as in some others?
We ask the attention of the Washington administration to these questions, hoping that it will not only Mr. Gruber and Mrs. Gruber and their be able to secure the general use seven children. I have heard much of our cornmeal abroad, but that it music during my long life, but I never

BILL ARP ON THE ROAD.

Rough Experience on a Circus Train -Protecting a Sweet and Tender Young Woman from Wild Beasts but 'Twas All a Dream "Hard, hard, indeed, is the contest

for freedom and the struggle for liber-ty." "There is no rest for the wicked." This world is all a fleeting show and Jordan is a hard road to travel, I believe! There are other ejaculations I might utter, for of late there has been trouble on the old man's mind. You ee, I was invited over here to talk these people in a humorous and philosophic way and my wife said as the larder was getting low and the girls needed some more winter clothes, and the tax man was bobbing around and something for Christmas, she thought I had better go. So she packed my kissed good-by all round and I departed feeling like I was being driven off from nome by sad necessity. I took the Sea-coard Air-Line at Atlanta bound for Charlotte, via Monroe, but our engine broke down about dark and this de layed us three long, dreary hours, and when we reached Monroe it was way after midnight and the Charlotte train had gone. There were three nice ladies aboard and several gentiemen, who were greatly disappointed, but the conductor was kind and sympathetic and said there was a circus train near by that was going to Charlotte right away and if we didn't mind riding thirty miles in a cab, he would get us the privilege. The ladies said yes. and we did too, and climbed in. It was as dark as Erebus. We felt our way to find seats but there was nothing but some long tool boxes whose lids were hard and cold. There was no fire and the wind blew through a broken glass on the back of my head. The ladies chatted away merrily, for they were going home, but I wasn't and I couldn't chat to save my life, for I was very tired and thought of that good, soft bed at home. By and by the con-ductor came in with a lantern and took

menagerie train.

earthly

up our tickets and left us in the dark

got restless and the lion gave an un-

again. About that time the animals

You see this was a

"The animals went in two by two, The elephant and the kangaroo he caused the hotel to be built. Not in all Princeton was there a hotel which might be called what is known as first-class. Of course, there were hotels, but they were of the cheap preserved. The high-toned obscraphing, and it was in these hostelries that friends and parents of students were compelled to put up when they will one the idea of killing two birds with one stone. He would build a fine hotel to accommont to which were the students could be served with beer and ale under the supervision of the university. A stock company was formed, the hotel was built and amanager was secured who had compaled the hards. And then we may also knew the wants and the vagaries of college students. This manager is a very seclate appearing gentleman, who rules the famous grillroom with a roof o'lron. To this manager instrusted the sake, or duty, of seeing that no incompanied by a senior. The hocake is so called because it was originally baked upon a hoe—that only freshy" or "soph" got into the grillroom is open until 11 o'clock every plantation. But later on cooking is an analyze and cakes" are sold—without being large and sold the proposed round bale of the was built and an analyze and the was dealth and an analyze the sake, or duty, of seeing that no incompanied by a senior. The producer should an analyze the sake of the minute of the substitute of a strength of the sake of the minute of the sake of the minute of the substitute of the sake of the minute of the substitute of and every time the cars careened about or swung round a curve we could hear some devilish noise ahead of us. "Oh up. I had forgotten where the hotels were, and unconsciously passed them, for the doors were all shut, and there man and he conducted me back to the hotel, and I was as thankful as I was tired and humble. My pitiful tone of voice secured me kind attention and a ditional loss of forty-eight cents, or an aggregate of \$1.27 per bale. While southern farmers are willing to was no sign. By and by I met a police supper, on fried sausage and scrambled eggs and stale oysters, disturbed my corporosity and I dreamed that a tiger ot loose and came prowling and howling around the car and somehow I got hatchet out of the toolbox and lifted the young lady through the port hole upon the roof, and volunteered to de-fend her with my life and my sacred time he got a paw on the eave, I cut i' off and let him fall back again. I don' know what became of the other ladies girl, the sweetest and tenderest. I woke up. Who wouldn't, in a dreem?
What curious things are dreams, any
how! The next trouble on the old how! The next trouble on the man's mind came over him at Salisthat august body the Presbyterian synod in session. Preachers and elders innumerable were scattered among the good people all over town. They were holding night sessions, and wouldn't have adjourned for McKinley or Grover Cleveland or the yellow fever or a fire. But this was not all, the Episcopa bishop was to lecture on the Holy Land, where he had been recently, and

knew that I would fall between and get smothered. Mr. Marsh seemed to feel very bad, and apologized by saving that when he booked me he did not know of these meetings. "Well," said "the saints will all go to these meet ings, but you have sinners in this town." He admitted that there were some. And so I went ahead and lectured, and was surprised to see be fore me a select and cultured audience select, and I hope elect according to Presbyterian theology. So all is well that ends well. The next evening found me at the nice lit-tle town of Marion, in western North Carolina, away up in the land of the sky. They are good people there, I know, for they filled the courthouse that night and gave me an ovation. The old soldiers are thick in that region, and federates were wont to do by bouncing soldiers are thick in that region, and them high into the air and catching they came out to hear me, and some of

Doubtless the modern cook and the in them, and they got closer and closed cooking stove have much to do with its together. What a people these tar scotch! About every other name is Scotch, a McLane or McFall or McLaurin or McArthur or McSomethingelse, and then there are Alexanders everywhere and Caldwells and Carlyles. After the lecture we had a musicale at the hotel by the gifted

some matron sing the, "Last Rose of Summer" and other old-time songs of Scotland! What delightful chords came from the piano under the touch of the young ladies and the sweet little black-eyed girl of only ten summers!
And when they played "Home, Sweet Home," with variations, I could hardly restrain my tears. I felt like we all ought to hold a seance if we could with John Howard Payne and tell him how the world loved him for his conse the world loved him for his song. I had sweet dreams that night. I am still on the grand rounds talking to the unpretending people of this grand old state. It seems to have got out, how-ever, that I had joined John Robinson's circus and gone off with it. Some of these mischievous drummers told that. Yours on the wing,

BILL ARP.

Maurens

THE BALING OF COTTON.

In Experienced Manufacturer Takes Ground Against the Use of the Round Bale. The cylindrical or round bale of cot-

ton is attracting much attention, and we append herewith from the Manu-facturers' Record a letter from Col. Jas. L. Orr, of the Piedmont mills, who opposes the use of round bales for reasons given by him. His position has been criticised by cotton experts, who contend that he is in error. Orr's letter will prove interesting to armers:

In this issue we publish a letter from Mr. James L. Orr, president of the Piedmont Cotton Manufacturing Co., one of the foremost cotton mill men of South Carolina, in which he takes very decided ground against the round bale. The Manufacturers' Record regards his position as untenable and thinks that he has presented in en-tirely erroneous statement of 1 2 c c. out when a man of Mr. Orr's position in the cotton manufacturing world advances an argument against anything bearing on cotton it demands the most careful investigation, and with this in view the Manufacturers' Record, in order that both sides of the case might be stated, submitted a copy of Mr. Orr's letter to Col. Alfred B. Shepperson, the well-known cotton statistician of New York, who is recognized throughout the cotton world as a care-

ul, conservative authority, always riendly to the Southern planter, and o Edward Atkinson, the distinguished publicist of Boston, and asked them to present a reply to the points made by Mr. Orr. The letters are published in connection, in order that both sides of the case may be fully stated. Mr. Orr writes as follows:

in ambush who was fixing to hold me and the strength of seventy-nine cents. If he covered with duck on the round bale he would buy about six pounds, for which he would pay at least fifteen cents per pound, amountlose \$1 a bale by using the cotton bagging to break up the bagging trust, they would hardly be willing to con-tribute \$1.27 per bale to build up the American Cotton Trust. The loss of

\$1.27 per bale on a crop of 9,000,000 would be an absolute loss of \$11,430,000 every year to the South farmers. The round bales would be of immense advantage to the insurance and railroad companies, but a terrible blow to the producer. While there is no question that the round bale is better tected and more easily handled than the square, it presents several serious disadvantages to manufacturers who use uncompressed cottor. In order t work cotton to the best advantage it is absolutely necessary to expose it to the air before putting it in the machinery, which is done in the opening Now, anyone who ever tried to ear up a picker-lap will testify to the difficulty. A round bale is at least six times the density of the picker-lap. An opening gang will tear up and spread about two laps in the same time they can one square bale. You can see, therefore, at a glance how much more time, trouble and expense the

ound bale would require to open up than the square.

The 'terrific pressure' to which the round bale is subjected, instead of being an advantage, as claimed, is a disadvantage, for it is applied to a very thin layer of cotton instead of the whole bale, as in the compress, and the result is that the fibre, which is hollow is mashed flat and thereby

reparably injured.
The object in manufacturing cotton is to lay the fibre smooth and even. Now, if it is allowed to remain in a ound bale for any considerable time t retsins the curve into which it is forced and becomes extremely difficult to handle, and makes additional waste and loss in every process through

which it passes.

The claim of the advocates for the ound bale of selecting two samples as the bale is being ginned and thus avoiding being resampled would work practically if the cotton were sold directly by producer to manufacturer, and you could rely on the statement that it truly represented the wnole bale, but as cotton passes through from two o six hands before reaching its destination, and each man must guarantee have more samples and an examination of the bale itself to avoid misrepresentation. The round bale prevents this, and offers every opportunity for fraud imaginable, and the man who buys cotton under such circumstances unqestionably 'buys a pig in a poke.'

A unique method was adopted the members of a colored church in South Georgia the other day to raise funds. They had a ginger cake eating contest, having two cakes eighteen inches long, and the person eating his cake in the shortest time was declared will be able to revive the use of it upon a more extensive scale by our own people. How sweetly did the still hand-charged.

THE PRICE OF COTTON. New Explanation About the

but the fact remains that cotton To the Editor of New York Evening Post

that formerly fixed the price of cot-ton, one element differs now, and to this difference, in the estimation of many, is due the low price now ruling. The difference consists in the way the bulk of the cotton crop is now marketed as compared with the method in vogue seven or eight years ago. Formerly the crop was marketed through the cotton factor in the cities of the South. Now it is done largely through the local buyer at the "cross-reade" done. The advent of the local roads" depot. The advent of the local buyer was hailed with great rejoicing. The farmer could then sell direct to the "spinner buyer." The cotton factor would be eliminated as a use-less expense, and the one-half cent per bound cost of marketing saved. In the farmer had to a considerable extent

Formerly the crop . as concentrated a the large cotton centres with cotton factors. It was in strong and compara-tively few hands. The higher the price of cotton, the better it was for both factor and greater it was for both factor and grower. Factors having control of the spot cotton, de-clines in price could often be successfully resisted and advances in values maintained. How different the con-ditions now! The cotton is scattered in the hands of many, many thousand cotton farmers, each marketing his cotton alone and without reference to the other in the hands of parties made. According to this plan, there will be a secret service, but the constables, are not to have the power to search and arrest at will, as they had mainly who are in debt and must sell their cotton to pay the country mer-chant's store bill.

Each country buyer is a force con-tinually acting to lower the price of He is either endeavoring to cotton. get the farmer to accept the extremely low bid of the shrewd spinner at a price that will net the buyer 25c. or for a bale, or he is flooding the dif-ferent markets with telegraphic offers, wildly endeavoring to pluck orders from his almost innumerable competi-tors. The number of offers alone be largely magnified. In many instances the local buyer is impecunious, and has adopted cotton-buying after having failed it every other line. cause the amount of cotton offered to

This has, however, not prevented him this year from selling a head thousands of bales of spot cotton, which it would be impossible for him to deliver were the market to advance. readily do this, as he has nothing to lose; and if the market goes his way, as it has done, he is so much the

has been put down notch by notch by the enormous offers of spot cotton by hese local buyers, in spite of the facthat the size of the crop is purely prospective and the actual movement i smaller than with the crop last year, a crop which although a large one, acked 300,000 bales of supplying con

ossible price is a matter of national and blind tigers put together. concern. Many schemes have been proposed for marketing the crop, but, on account of the large area of terri-tory involved and the number of parties in interest, nothing feasible has trusted to bring a solution of the pro-W. COLLIER ESTES.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26.

A YORK COUNTY FARMER. He Makes a Model and Marvellous

The Yorkville correspondent of the News and Courier tells this interest ing story of a farmer with energy and orains, who is making a great success

omething to say about Mr. T. B. Me-

Clain's farm, on the southern out-kirts of Yorkville. If this farm was in the West or North and in the hards it would attract little attention, but the past four years that he has been farming. The farm fell into his hands in consequence of what he considered a bad investment, he having advanced a considerable sum of money to a friend with which to buy the land. The friend died before he had finished paying and Mr. McClain was forced to

take the land. He had never farmed any and knew nothing about it, but, as intimated above, is endowed with energy and brains, and he went to work to make the best of what he con-sidered a bad bargain. The place contains about four hundred acres, and at the time Mr. McClain took charge not over 150 acres were in "cultivation." two hundred acres more, and put everything in as good shape as possible. The larger part of the land was very poor, and, notwithstanding the liberal use of fertilizers, the crop the first year was not encouraging and not year was not encouraging, and not much more satisfactory results were secured the second. Mr. McClain had either read somewhere or head some-body say that one of the principal hindrances to the growth of plants in this section was that the soil or ground was not ploughed deep enough and properly pulverized before crops were pitched. A part of the land is what is commonly known as grey, with a red sub-soil, and the balance of it is

red from the surface as far down as he has he cassion to go. In ploughing with an ordinary plough it is rarely the case that a depth of more than three or four inches is attained. low this depth on this particular farm was what is known as "hard pan." It was, in dry weather, almost as hard as a brick, and when the roots of ten der corn or cotton plants would reach it, they would be forced to grow the surface, as they could not go dow after moisture as nature demands. Mr. McClain knew that if it were possible to turn up the "hard pan

Cause of Low Prices for the Great

Staple. The cause of the reduction in price of cotton has been explained variously, but the following article presents a first, and the latter behind, in the The cause of the reduction in price new view altogether, and cotton dealers are disposed to accept this view to some extent. Farmers can take choice of the explanations given, below the cost of production. Here is

Sir :- The price cotton is selling for s a great disappointment to the South. It was not anticipated, as consump-tion and production were close on each other's heels, and 'he stock on hand was of extremely leagre proportions. Judged in the light of past experience, it looked as if the crop would bring two cents per pound more than it is now bringing. However, in the factors that formerly fixed the price of cotclothe their families.

accomplished his purpose of saving the two and one-half dollars in commissions and charges, and lost ten dollars per bale in the value of his cotion; a delightful bit of rural finan

The thousands of little railroad stations each has its little local buyer. pire and simple.

It is understood that the Governor will appoint these extras in those towns and places where the local authorities are proven not to be faithwhich might be coming to the city or town, and it seems to be the determi-

appointed, and it may be that the au-thorities will be warned before action is taken, so as to give them an oppor-

that the old system cannot last and that it injures the dispensary system more than anything else. The killing of Turner in Spartanburg, in the opinon of a member of the board of control sumptive requirements.

That cotton should bring the best the original package establishments

the 17th inst. at Jonesboro, Tenn, for the murder of Walter Galloway. execution was private. For a slight grudge, growing out of an imaginery injury, Robert alias "Isham" Sims, shot down Walter

Farm Out of a Bad Investment. at farming: On several occasions I have had

and within a few yards of the farm house of W. D. Boring, in Washington county. Galloway had ridden to the house to call on Miss Effic Boring. Sims was employed as a laborer on an intelligent farmer, as it is here, the place, and Galloway told him that if he would take his horse to the barn ere it is a marvel on account of what Mr. McClain has accomplished during and feed him he would pay him five The negro refused and angry words passed. A few minutes later Galloway took his horse to the barn and gave i doing this Sims brooded over a grudge he had against Galloway and determined to kill him. He seized a gun and loaded it, Miss Boring being an eye-witness to his movements. Fearing he intended harm, she ran toward the barn and on the way met her lover, Galloway. No sooner than she warned her lover of his danger than Sims appeared and in an instant fired. The shot was fatal. Galloway fell into the young lady's arms, pierced by almost a dozen leaden missiles. Sims was followed for many days and nights through the hills of Washington, Hawkins, Greene and Sullivan counties. His captore, who found him near Rodgersville, thought it policy to take him to the jail there, but an infuriated meb was seeking him, and in order to escape these he was taken by a circuitous route to Knoxville. So great was the excitement produced by the death of Galloway that Miss Boring was nervously pros Continued worry led to a fatal illness, A part of the land is

> Miss Frances Willard remarks that "among the things the women of the present day require is larger shoes."

> > dollars this year.

-The South Carolina Penitentiary

has made a net profit of ten thousand

STEEL ROADS A SUCCESS.

Advertiser.

the situation would not be remedied,

where it was. He bought a two-horse

this plan was pursued-1896-the results were more satisfactory than they

more productive farms in South Carolina than Mr. McClain's, but we don't

believe there are many that even com-pare with it when its condition four

years ago is taken into consideration. Not less than 110 bales of cotton will

SPECIAL CONSTABLES

An Agreement Between the Gover

nor and State Board of Control.

by the State board of control to in

erview the Governor with regard to

the re-establishment of the dispensary

constabulary, has performed that duty

It was determined between the Gov-ernor and the board that the dispen-

ernor and the board was been sary law must be enforced so long as sary law must be enforced so long as

two are also in accord in the opinion

that some more constables will have to be appointed, but there will be no

great flourish made about it, and they will not go around with badges, and

armed ready to shoot down any man.
In other words, their duties will be

purely on the detective order. They will be expected to get up the evidence

against violators of the law and report

warrant will be sworn out and arrests

when the law was originally put in operation. They are to be detectives,

alaries are to be paid out of the profits

nation of the authorities to spend all of

this profit, if necessary, to enforce the

to the enforcement of the law in towns

and cities before these detective are

tunity of saving their profits, which is

always most acceptable to most muni-

will resemble those of the former con-

stables only remotely.

The authorities now fully realize

as hurt the dispensary more than all

A DESPERADO HANGED

He Murdered a Young Man in the

Who Died from the Shock.

Presence of His Afflanced Bride.

Robert Sims, colored, was hanged on

Galloway, a young white man, who had been kind to him and had just

offered him a few cents to look after

his horse. The deed was done on July 9 last, in the presence of Miss Effic

Boring, the young lady to whom

Galloway was engaged to be married

The appointment of these constables

ipal treasuries.

fully carrying out the law.

as it contained none of the elements essential to plant growth, and conclud-An Interesting Project Takes Practied that he would break it and leave it cal Shape-A Good Thing and Very Costly.

Great interest is shown by the agricultural department of the United States in the good roads movement, in same furrow. By this means the land was thoroughly ploughed to a depth of which the people of South Carolina 12 to 14 inches, and the clay left un-derneath the soil. The first year that are beginning to take part, and which is arousing much enthusiasm in all parts of the country. In order to promote experiments in this direction, the office of road inquiry was established, in charge of General Roy Stone were the year previous, and this year they are more satisfactory than last. Of course, we know that there are as director. The object to be attained is to furnish a durable wearing material which will provide a smooth surface that will reduce the labor of hauling heavy loads, and at the same time, reduce the cost of maintenance. There is to be an attempt to educate be produced this year, and the number may reach 115. Two thousand five hundred bushels of corn has been struct them. public sentiment up to the appreciation struct them.

As a part of the work of the office of

gathered, also an abundance of fodder, hay, peas, etc. About twelve horses road inquiry, arrangements were made by which sample roads have been by which sample roads have been put and by which sample roads have been put and by which sample roads have been put and general affairs in his completed at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his control of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence of national affairs in his complete at New Brunswick, N. J., influence at New Brunswick, and mules together are used on the farm. The results attained by Mr. McClain should be a valuable object lesson to those farmers in South Caro-The results attained by Mr. 1½ miles in length, baving a macadamized middle section 8 feet wide, with rolled dirt roads on either side. The department has for some time been deeply interested in experiments lina who have been scratching the lina who have been scratching the surface of the ground for the past thirty years with bull-tongue ploughs, and imaginging that it is the proper tool, because their fathers used it and managed to make enough to feed and clothe their families.

amized middle section 8 feet wide, great parties in the nation today is really but a conflict between monopoly as represented by Republicanism and the people as represented by the conflict plan is to lay such tracks in order that trackways on wagon roads. The latest plan is to lay such tracks in order that the wheels of wagons may run on a smooth surface, instead of on the rough and soggy path over which for The Columbia Register says that Mr. L. J. Williams, who was appointed

road in the public highway near my home at New Lenox, Ill. The road was first graded in proper shape. The rails are of steel, 1-1 of an inch thick, 8 inches wide, with a downward flange of 2 inches on either side, and an uproad in the public highway near my home at New Lenox, Ill. The road ward flange of I inch on the outer edge to keep the wheels on. These rails were laid on the crown of the grade and pressed into the soil to the depth of the flange, or until the soil supported the rail. The downward flanges prevent the soil from being pressed away from the rail and hold it there, making a firm foundation so that no lows and in President McKinley's making a firm foundation, so that no ties are necessary on which to rest the

wet weather and soon become covered with mud. Others suggested that they would tip to one side, becoming useles and also that unless they were laid on ties they would spread and get out of line. This track was laid to satisfy myselfon these and other points. During the recent wet period mud holes were made at the ends of the track by the wheels dropping always in the same place. This very severe test, however, did not affect the rails, except at the end. On a continuous line of track severe and uncommon usage would not in any way have injured or only 495,000 bales.

Changed the rails, hence I should not

The largest crop before the war was expect this roadway to need repairs that of 1859 60. It was 4,861,000 bales, after a wet period. The earth between or nearly twice as large as any cotton the rails is removed to a depth of 5 inches and the excavation filled with road has now been in use for eighteen months, and has been tested with all year reaching 5.074 155 balos for the state of traffic including the state of traffic including the state of the state of traffic including th does not mean a general revival of the constabulary system as was at first supposed. Only in special cases are they to be employed, and their duties kinds of traffic, including traction engines. I have never seen a horse slip ly do so. A horse is most likely to slip when pulling bard, which they will not be obliged to do on this road way, and there is little occasion for a horse to tread on the rails, as there is room enough between them.

"A mile of road requires about sixty tons of steel, which can be produced in quantities for \$1,800 or less. cubic yard of gravel is required to the For this roadway I make the following claims:

"First: It saves power. A vehicle may run on it with the least possible then went up rapidly and II cents was It is estimated by engineers the lowest price in 1850.

During the war the price went away that the required draft is one-lifth of that on gravel and one-twentieth of up, of course. In 1864 it touched the that on the average dirt road.

up, of course. In 1864 it touched the highest point, \$1.90 a pound, in New that on the average dirt road. "Second: It saves wear and tear to

wagons. A vehicle is always on a level smooth surface, and is not subjected to irregular strains, as when one side of it is much lower than the other, the load, or when a wheel drops it a cents and the lowest 9316 cents. In rut. A town will save enough vehicles alone to pay a large portion of the cost and the lowest 5 9 16 cents.

'Third: It saves time. With load of two or three tons, a team will trot as easily on level ground as it will walk on a gravel or dirt road. 'Fourth: It is a perfec It is a perfect bicycle 1872

road, and will be greatly appreciated by wheelmen.
"Fifth: It is extrame'y durable, and the repairs will be nominal. 'Sixth. The dust that is so annov-

ing on a gravel or dirt road is caused argely by the grinding of the wheels. On this road there could be no such grinding. "Seventh: It is a motorcycle road,

and a speed of 20 miles an hour can be attained with safety.
"In conclusion: The universal use

of this road will increase the value of the farm; it will beautify the street, because when we cease to rut, the road grass will take the place of weeds. It will make possible the free delivery of mail in rural districts, by bicycle or 189 other swift vehicle. Traveling will be as safe at night as in the day, because 189 the team will keep the road

DEMOCRATS ENCOURAGED. The Mayor of Chicago Talks About the Recent Elections.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Chicago, has given out the following statement in reference to the recent events in politics: "The recent elections should give new

hope to the Democracy. If the change of sentiment had been confined to cer tain localities the cause might have been sought in local influences. The apparent strengthening of Democracy in all parts of the Union goes to show that the Democratic part, with its At the August term of the court in Jonesboro, Sims was found guilty of murder and sentenced by Judge H. T. Campbell to hang September 21 appeal to the supreme court was taken, and deas it adopted in July of '96; in but that body confirmed the sentence other words the Chicago platform corand fixed a second date for Sims to tains the dogmas of party belief to hang, November 17, at Jonesboro, which all true, loyal Democrats must give earnest and undivided support until those dogmas are either reaffirmed or amended by a new national convention. Whether those principles of party belief were specifically indersed n the various nominating conventions

that very act reassirms the Demo-cratic faith, and the Democratic faith can be found in the pronouncements

of a Democratic convention alone. The convention which nominated the city ticket victorious in Chicago last April reassirmed the principles of Democracy as laid down by all the Democratic conventions of the past. The convention nominating Judge Van Wyck for mayor of Greater New York contented itself with advocating local issues only. Personally, I believe the New York idea the proper one, that while it is necessary to pre-serve party organization in local as well as State and national affairs, municipal tights should be made

the party organizations upon local ideas and local issues.

"Judge Van Wyck was selected as the standard bearer in the Greater Naw York first area."

New York fight as one who had been loyal to the national ticket in 1896. He was nominated as a Democrat, and while the local issues involved in his ampaign may have had much to do with bringing about the superb plurality by which he was elected, the influence of national affairs in his rough and soggy path over which for a great part of the year horses are compelled to flounder. The results of experiments by two prominent engineers are here given. One series of experiments made by Abel Bliss, of New Lenox, Ill, is particularly involved in the party in the west demanding redress for the people from the oppression of the corporateresting, as will be seen from the lowing statement made by him:

"I have laid about 100 feet of steel tions. The fact that the platform did not specifically reassing the public highway near my

lowa and in President McKinley's come state of Ohio. They all go to rails. These rails are made continuous by the fastening of the ends together with fish-plates.

"When I mentioned my idea of this roadway, it was suggested that the rails would sink under heavy loads in wet weather and soon become covered weather and soon become covered to the trusts and corporations."

COTTON CROPS AND PRICES

The Increase in Production for Half a Century-A Comparison of Prices for Twenty-Five Years.

The last issue of Bradstreet's contains a very interesting article showing the cotton crops of the last fifty-two years, and the highest and lowest

prices each year.

The cotton crop did not reach 1,000,000 bales until 1830. In 1822 it was

erop from 1865 to 1869. It was not until 1878 that the South produced a

year reaching 5.074,155 bales.
The crop of 1850 was the first to go beyond 6,000,000 bales, and the 7,000,

The crop raised in 1891 ran up to 0,000,000 bales, and that of 1894 was almost 10,000,000 bales. crop will be the greatest on record.

A comparison of prices is interest-ing. In 1825 the price of cotton went to 13 cents a pound. It then declined for several years and was as low as 7 cents in 1831 and 1832. In 1835 it rose to 15 cents. In 1843-44-45 the average price was 5 cents, and that low figure was touched again in 1848.

York. The lowes 72 cents. The lowest price that year cents. The price then fell steadily and in 1870 254 cents was the top notch. The highest price in 1880 was 13‡ cents, and the lowest 10 15-16 cents; in 1890 the highest price was 12‡ 1895 the highest price was 9 3-16 cents

The following table shows the highest and the lowest prices for the last twenty-five years:

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500-pound bale.

A year ago cotton was worth 74 ents, but then there was a prospect of only an 8,750,000 crop. It is certain that this year's crop will exceed 10,-000,000 bales, and cotton is worth only 5 1-16 cents.

There is a very plain lesson for farmers in these figures.

-Secretary Wilson's estimate of States annually for farm products that could be grown on American farms may seem at first sight to be overdrawn, but the secretary has made a specia study of the subject and has the official figures to back up his estimate. -Mr. J. P. Derham, chief clerk in the comptroller general's cilce, has been requested to resign, and the Columbia Record says that Governor

Ellerbe caused the request to be made, that he might appoint Auditor Bradley, of Abbeville, as his successor.

—Ex-Governor Evans is to be married

Dec. 15th, and with his bride he will return to Aiken about the 1st of of the past six months or not really January, just at the height of the amounts to but little. A convention called in the name of Democracy in with Northern visitors.